

THE UNION.



YAZOO CITY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1839.

JAMES W. WALKER, Editor.

FOR PRESIDENT.

M. VAN BUREN,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM R. KING.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

R. J. WALKER.

Each and every Democratic paper we pick up, presents to its readers congratulation upon congratulations as to the result of our late election,—and well may these congratulations be given. The Democratic party of this state has carried all before it; aye, the Democrats of the valley of the Mississippi, (like the flood of its mighty river, bearing the drift from the mountains onward to the sea,) have, forced their competitors the Whigs, onward, onward, until they are lost in the dark, fathomless ocean of Federalism. We scarcely entertained a hope that Mississippi would be numbered among the Democratic States; but, she is entitled to the brightest star amid the galaxy that waves proudly to the breeze! The Democrats of the North and West have looked toward our State as the key-stone of the South,—they have placed every reliance on the patriotism of Mississippians,—they have ever regarded her sons as the chivalric descendants of the fathers of liberty,—and have they been deceived? No! When our services were needed to preserve our loved country, we have stepped boldly forward to the contest, and battled with the strong.—We have gained a victory that will be forever signalized in the annals of American history, and handed down from sire to son, side by side, one and the same in principle, with the memorable contest between the elder ADAMS and THOMAS JEFFERSON! Democracy has once more triumphed over Federalism!

"The sun hath made a golden set, &c."

We call the attention of the citizens of Yazoo county to the communication in to-day's paper over the signature of "Yazoo." It, we believe, utters the wishes of all who will consider its contents, and will appreciate the beneficial object suggested. The subject is not one of a recent date or designed for private ends; but it has agitated the minds of this community long previous to the erection of the new court-house at Benton. The difference in favor of the two places has no comparison—and this will seem obvious at first sight.—Benton is now at the very top of its prosperity and magnitude—Yazoo City is flourishing in all possible success-increasing her citizens with each coming year, and is regarded as no inconsiderable place by Eastern and Southern merchants. Again: we doubt if the mass of the county would not find it equally as convenient under every respect to attend the courts in the city—while others, whose propinquity to Benton should recollect, that as planters, they are for the most part called to the city about the time of court. The comforts of this place hold out additional inducement.

We are authorized in saying that an entire square of ground will be donated for its erection, by a gentleman of the city; which will greatly diminish the expenditure of its removal. We have been advised, too, that this place was originally designated as the seat of justice for Yazoo; but the good intention of the first settlers was frustrated by the all-absorbing avarice of its original proprietor. We hope this subject will have its due consideration,—and accrediting this belief, we suggest the propriety of calling a public meeting sometime during the winter.

We would be pleased to lay before our readers further official returns from the different counties not heretofore quoted by us, but as the prints on both sides are so quiet, and Whiggery so exhausted with her loud ranting and bragadocio, we must conclude that Democracy is again for the five hundredth time, triumphant! However, a knowing one,—and a distant relative of Whiggery, writes us, that Mississippi has undoubtedly gone the wrong way! Bless us! i. e. she has elected McNutt and cabinet,—and, most horrible of all, that Messrs. Brown and Thompson were actually preparing to set out for Washington in order to aid in the election of a Democratic Speaker to the House of Representatives. This is pitiable; for if Whiggery should get hold of the Tennessee Belt, they would keep such a billabolla, as to defame the whole Union by their doing, on the entombment of Democracy.

We feel elated at the manly, bold and resolute instructions of the Legislature of Tennessee to the Hon. Mr. Foster and Judge White, her present senators. They speak in a tone not to be misinterpreted; while they declare the policy of the general government in strict accordance with a majority of the people of the state,—a policy at once derivative from the spirit and fount of the constitution,—under which the resolutions were passed. Read that sacred instrument without a penchant for party—freed from all local interests, and compare the resolutions with it; and all will discover them to be the very reflection of that instrument. But it may be said, although they may "carry upon them its mantle and image,"—were they not concocted by party for party purposes?—we respond they were,—but, for such purposes, and by such a party as gave us freedom and independence. We despise not the name of party, of sect, when we can effect the prosperity and salvation of our common country; for such a coalition of men does but exhibit talent, virtue and patriotism of the multitude,—of a majority of good citizens united in one common bond, sentiment and sympathy, for those rights secured them, and which an opposing faction, either through belief or phrenzy, would snatch from them, for their own aggrandizement, and laugh at us poor miserable creatures, who, in all the stolidity of slaves, gave ourselves up to their care and keeping.

We are well aware that there are too many broad and palpably false rumors, and symbols of rumors set afloat by our enemies; but this is a mere trick of legerdemain; and they must rely much on the credulity of the American public, who will ever repeat in memory one syllable they print.—Will a free people, like the dulleards of Sweden, in the full power of liberal, free government, ask a king?—will they draw down the ramparts that shelter them, in destruction upon their own heads?—No! Neither will they permit others to do it. Indeed, a majority, in the eyes of whig Federalism, seems to be a national sin on the part of the Democratic party—rail out against it—while they themselves are contending for the very same object!—"Brother, cast the beam out of thine own eye, &c." Do not believe it; there is too much elasticity in a free government, ever to destroy, however it may be harassed, or jeopardized for a time, still there is a recuperative faculty that will restore it to pristine vigor, in all the glory and strength of its originality.

In concluding these remarks, we take occasion to say that, the Democrats have a majority in both houses of the legislature; which fortunate circumstance will give rise to the election of R. J. Walker to the U. S. Senate,—and if the legislature of Mississippi, will but follow in the pathway of heroic Tennessee, by way of instructions, it will afford Mr. John H. Anderson the exquisite felicity of spending the next six years amid the "bright seducements of his own fire-side."

Navigation has commenced in good earnest,—we have had some two or three steamboats at our landing since the late rain—we are glad to find a keelboat tied to our river bank containing choice eatables, such as fine apples, excellent potatoes, and a host of other things, too tedious to particularize.

Preserve the currency! United States Bank Stock sells at the enormous price of \$75 per share! Go it: old Mother Skin-plaster!

We learn from the New Orleans Bulletin of the 18th inst., that near one million and a half of specie had been lately imported into that city.

FOR THE UNION.

YAZOO COUNTY SEAT.

Much conversation has been excited lately with regard to the location of our Court House. Hitherto our citizens have remained silent on the subject; but, the matter has of late been so repeatedly called-up by people residing in other sections of the county, that the impression of our townsmen is clear, that a large majority of the people of the County, are in favor of removing the Court House to this place.—It is here they come to transact their business, to sell their cotton, buy their supplies, and make their annual settlements; and, to use a homely expression, they would be only "killing two birds with one stone," to come here to Court. We are not in favor of stirring up local feelings or prejudices, nor do we now believe that there would be much excitement in taking a vote upon the question, as so large a majority would be in favor of the measure, that the minority would yield at once to the wishes of the greater number. Some local interests might be brought up against such a measure; but these must give way before the wishes of the many. One difficulty we have heard urged, which we think could readily be removed; it is that the county has already gone to the expense of building a Court House worth some fifteen thousand dollars.

We are informed, upon good authority, that subscriptions for more than that sum could be obtained here, for the erection of a new Court House, and a donation of suitable ground for the public buildings. We have no individual interests to consult in the matter, and only throw out these hints for the consideration of those more immediately interested.

YAZOO.

The Senate of Tennessee has recently passed a series of instructing resolutions, intended for the express benefit of Messrs. White

and Foster, the present United States Senators of that State. They will doubtless pass the House of Representatives, and thus receive the imperative sanction of the Legislature. It is thought Judge White will refuse to obey them, and that Mr. Foster will resign. The resolutions instruct the Senators, and request the Representative of Tennessee, to vote:

1. Against a National Bank;
2. In favor of the Sub-Treasury;
3. Against Mr. Crittenden's Bill to secure the Freedom of elections, or any similar Bill;
4. Against the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands;
5. In favor of a Bill repealing all duties on imported Salt;
6. To support in good faith the leading measures and policy of the present administration.—Southern Reporter.

From the Vicksburg Sentinel.

RAIL ROAD BANK OF VICKSBURG.
There is no doubt that the stockholders of this institution contemplate a transfer of all its valuable assets to the United States Bank of Pennsylvania and one or two other of its creditors. It is the imperative duty of our Legislature to wind it up, immediately, and protect the holders of its notes and protested checks against the gross frauds of those who have an interest in robbing the Bank for the "benefit of the community." Let them, as soon as they meet at Jackson and elect Mr. Walker, hand our thieving shop over to trustees, for the benefit of its honest creditors, and let dishonest creditors in Philadelphia take what they can get after the others are served. Their share of the spoils will be very small.

We wish to call the attention of the debtors of this Bank, those who had cotton notes discounted, to one or two important facts. The Bank has been threatening to sue them for the balance due on these notes; but we can inform them that the Bank cannot recover a cent. She has defrauded the public out of the domestic exchange, and out of a portion of commissions in Europe.

It will be recollected that we exposed the endeavors of the Bank to cheat the planter out of the return commission, and the Bank, with a very bad grace, disgorged one half per cent. of its stealings. We intend to throw a little more light on this subject, and we tell the public that the return commission instead of being a half per cent., was one and a half or one per cent. It can be proved that Humphreys and Biddle engaged to return one per cent. to Mr. Fingersoll of Natchez, and one and a half per cent. to a house in New Orleans. If the Bank sues them, let Mr. Robbins be brought into Court, and the tale will be told. It will be seen that the Bank intended to swindle the planters, and not a single dollar can be recovered. We warn the planters not to pay a cent on their cotton notes. If they do, they will only afford encouragement to swindlers.

We wish also to give another piece of information to those who owe the Union Bank for post notes. They ought not to pay; and if the Bank sues them, any lawyer can show that the whole transaction was fraudulent, and the Bank cannot recover. It is the duty of the press to make this point known. It is one of the most effectual ways of arresting the corrupt career of these "institutions of our country," and we are fighting an enemy that uses poisoned arrows, we must use every honest means of destroying him.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPIAN.

UNION BANK DIRECTORS.

MR. EDITOR.—I presume an interest will soon be taken in the election of the directors of the Union Bank, eight of whom are to be appointed by the stockholders, and five are to be elected by the Legislature. It is all important to the best interests of the State that men of the right character should be elected. They should be men of intelligence and of sterling integrity. They should be men unincumbered with debts and pecuniary embarrassments, or the temptations to over bank and borrow will be too strong for resistance. When men are largely in debt, they are unfit for bank managers. Their necessities know neither law, nor prudence. Each director will sustain the other in applications for large loans. Such, unfortunately was the condition and conduct of the present directors of the Union Bank. Most of them were men of ruined fortunes when they became directors; the consequence is that they have put off their own insolvency by ruining the institution over which they preside. This state of things must be changed, and the destinies of the bank taken from the hands of the present "spoils" directory.

I would take the liberty of suggesting the names of two gentlemen eminently qualified for a seat in the reformed directory. Dr. Farmer, of Rankin County, I would name as one. He is a man of intelligence, of sound views, sterling integrity, and entirely unembarrassed. As an other, I would suggest Dr. O. Williams, of this county. Dr. Williams is well known, as man of much ability and information. He is sound on the subject of banking, and free from all visionary notions of speculation. He is a man of much moral worth—has a very snug little property and is entirely out of debt. These are men whom the community can confide in—men who will endeavor to discharge their duty to the State, and consult the interest of the bank and community, instead of going in for themselves entirely.

I hope that some pains will be taken to suggest the names of proper persons for this high trust. There seems to be a very general disposition to turn out all of the present directory, with the exception of John J. McRae. He is known to have opposed the present policy of the Union Bank. He should therefore, be sustained.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 18, 1839.

Dear Sir: I have just returned from New York, where I was at the time of the protest of the United States Bank post notes—the arrival of the Liverpool, and the suspension of specie payments by the Philadelphia

banks. The feeling in New York against Mr. Biddle and his associates, is deep and general; prevailing, in fact, the whole community, without party distinctions. They look upon the Bank of the United States as a reckless and unprincipled concern which, for the sake of advancing the fortunes of a few speculators, has agitated and deranged the whole business affairs of the country, and finally brought itself to the verge of bankruptcy. In the same manner it is viewed in Europe, as you will see by the advice brought by the Liverpool. The recent movements of the Bank of the United States are denounced by the New Yorkers and Bostonians as fraudulent, and entitling its direction to the penalties of swindling; and I will venture to say, that if the marble Bank was in Wall street instead of Chestnut street, it would not, though fire-proof and bomb proof, prove against the vengeance of an insulted and defrauded community. It is now apparent that the whole system of post notes was got up with the double view of sustaining the bank of the United States and crippling the New York and Boston banks' so as to bring them into the measure of suspension, at a discount of from 25 to 30 per cent. The United States Bank has been selling its post notes in New York and Boston, and drawing the proceeds in specie. Of course they never intended to pay these notes when due. The suspension, it now appears, was concerted with the Girard Bank three months ago, and hence every effort has been made to place other banks in a situation that would compel them to a like course; for if they alone suspended, they would certainly lose their charters. Another complaint of the New Yorkers is, that the Bank of the United States, in a spirit of beggarly meanness which disgraces robbery, concealed their intention to suspend from the New York banks and merchants for twenty-four hours after they had instructed their New York agency to stop payment of the post notes—availing themselves, to the last minute of every chance to get off their bills for New York bills or specie. Yet now what say these directors of the "Great Regulator"? Why—that "they will force the New York Banks to suspend!" This declaration the Philadelphia directors have had the temerity to make, though standing as they do, before the public, convicted of fraud and deception, in regard to their course towards the New York banks. The Girard Bank which is intimately connected with the Bank of the United States, had its shareholders (one dollar notes), engraved and signed some weeks ago, ready for issuing after the suspension, but the proclamation of Gov. Porter has prevented it from issuing them. The preparation, however, is a proof that the measure of suspension was long ago resolved upon as unavoidable, both by the Girard and its associate—the "Great Regulator."—It is also ascertained that the United States Bank expected its death blow by the Liverpool, and that it intended to avail itself of the news by that packet—news of the protest of its unauthorized drafts—as an excuse for suspension. This arrangement was broken up by the delay of the Liverpool, in consequence of westerly winds. The bank waited till the time when the packet was due, but could wait no longer—the home demands upon it, greatly exceed its means. Its credit is now blasted at home and abroad; and what is worse, every packet from Europe will bring back its bills sold to New York merchants with the fraudulent intention of drawing specie for them, and of offering them to be returned dishonored. Yet, in the face of all these proceedings, the U. States Bank has the hardihood to declare that it "will force the New York banks to suspend." But its menaces are impotent. It has dragged down the banks of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and will put to a strong test every unsound bank in the country; but it cannot force the New York banks to suspend." It is the opinion of judicious men that the New York and Boston banks will be able to sustain themselves, notwithstanding all the robberies committed on them and their customers by the "monster."

On Friday, the 11th October, the United States Bank stock sold at 73 in New York, but that it will fall much lower there is no doubt. If the Legislature of Pennsylvania are true to their duty and their professions, they will repeal its charter; and, upon winding up its concerns, its stock will be found worth little or nothing, and I fear it will be a long time before its liabilities are paid.

Yours.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPIAN.

BANK COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Barry, the chairman of the committee on banks in the House, has brought forward a bill to provide for the appointment of a Board of Bank Commissioners and for the regulation of banks within the State of Tennessee. The first section of the bill constitutes three persons to be chosen by joint resolution of the two houses, as the Bank Commissioners of the State of Tennessee, with a compensation of three dollars per day while actually engaged in the duties of their appointment, and three dollars for every 20 five miles travel. The second section makes it the duty of the commissioners to visit at least one in every year each banking institution in the State—to thoroughly inspect their affairs, books, papers and other evidences of debt, and generally to make such other inquiries as may be necessary to ascertain their actual condition. The third section authorizes more frequent visits if deemed expedient. The fourth section authorizes the administration of oaths to bank officers. The fifth section provides for a writ of mandamus against insolvent banks and banks that have otherwise violated their charters. The sixth section directs the banks to recognize the authority of the Bank Commissioners, and provides for the publication of their reported condition by the Comptroller. The seventh section imposes a penalty of one thousand dollars on the officers of the State Bank for refusing to answer to the examination of the Commissioners for neglecting or refusing to execute his duties. The ninth section forbids the

disclosure of the names of bank debtors, unless required by resolution of the General Assembly.

The balance of the bill relates to the regulation of the banks within this State. Section ten limits their circulation to 150 per cent. on the capital paid in, and 300 per cent. on their specie, exclusive of deposits. Section eleven binds the banks to pay the original amount of their notes altered to a larger amount in the course of circulation. Section twelve prohibits the officers, agents or stockholders from shaving the paper of the banks under a forfeiture of three times the nominal amount of the note or other evidence of debt so purchased. Section thirteen provides that the notes of the bank presented for and refused payment in specie; shall be endorsed accordingly by the Cashier or Teller, and thereafter bear an interest of 10 per cent. per annum until paid. Section 14, provides for a writ of mandamus against all banks suspending specie payments for a longer period than thirty days in any one year; the affairs of the bank to be closed by the commissioners under bond to the judge issuing the writ. Section fifteen directs the mode of collection of the debts of the banks so closed. Section sixteen provides for the return of the writs of mandamus and the penalties of a refusal on the part of the officers of the bank to comply faithfully therewith. Section seventeen directs the proceedings against the banks to be in Chancery, the District Attorney to appear on behalf of the people and the bill holder. Section 18 provides that, should the assets of the banks be insufficient to pay the debts thereof, the bank is authorized to direct a pro rata distribution. Section nineteen invests the Commissioners, for the time being, with all the powers of the bank. Section twenty makes it the duty of the Commissioners, to report their proceedings to the General Assembly. Section twenty-one annuls the charters of all banks closed in Chancery. Section twenty-two disqualifies debtors and stockholders from serving as Bank Commissioners or special commissioners.

In considering this measure, the question arises, whether its provision can be made to attach to the stock banks now in existence in this State. Our present impressions is that they cannot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE YOUNG GREEK GIRL.

A TOUCHING STORY OF THE PLAGUE.
A young Greek girl, whose lover smitten with the plague, was conveyed to the temporary hospital at the Seven Towers, had no sooner ascertained whether they had carried him, than without saying a word to her parents, who would, as she well knew, have opposed her design, she left her home, and presented herself at the portal of the infected fortress, as the nurse of the young Greek who had been received there on the previous day. In vain did the Governor, imagining from her youth, and the calm and collected manner in which she offered herself up an almost certain victim to the pestilence; that she was not aware of her danger, endeavored to dissuade her from her project. She was immovable; and was ultimately permitted to approach the bedside of the dying sufferer.

Not a tear, not a murmur escaped her, as she took her place beside his pillow, and entered upon her desperate office. In the paroxysms of his madness, as the poison was feeding upon his strength and grappling at his brain, he spoke of her fondly; he talked to her: he stretched forth his hand to clasp her; and he thrust her from him as he yelled out in his agony, and his limbs writhed beneath the torture of the passing spasm.

And she bore it all unshrinking; and even amid her misery she felt a thrill of joy as she discovered that pain and madness had alkali-fied to blot her image from his memory. But there were moments less cruel than these, in which reason resumed her temporary way, and the devoted girl was pressed to the bosom of her fated lover; and in these, brief as they were, she felt that she was overpaid for all.

But the struggle even of youth and strength against the most baneful of all diseases could not last long. The patient died in the arms of his devoted mistress, and as he breathed his last, bequeathed to her at once his dying smile and the foul poison which was coursing through his veins. She saw him laid in his narrow grave; and then she turned away with the conviction that she, too, was plague smitten!

She did not return to her home; but she stood a few paces from one of the companions of her youth, and bade her bear to her aged parents her blessing and her prayer; (this done, she fled to the mountains, and sought out a solitary spot wherein to die. None knew how long she lingered, for she was never seen again in life; but her body was found a few days afterwards beneath a ledge of earth, in a doubled up position, as though the last spasm had been a bitter one.

She who had sacrificed herself to soothe the last hours of him whom she had loved, perished alone, miserably, in the wild solitude of the Asian hills; and her almost Roman virtue has met with no other record than the brief one in which I have here attempted to perpetuate the memory of her devotion and her fate.—Miss Parice.

MARRIED IN HASTE.

The *Marcellus* Semaphore of the 10th of July contains the following anecdote, for the correctness of which it vouches:—Mademoiselle D—, a very pretty young lady, was on the point of leaving Marcellus to return to her family at Gap. The horses were already harnessed to the diligence, and the driver was calling over the list of passengers. But just as she entered the vehicle, while she was standing on the step, a ladder along side, Mademoiselle D— felt herself suddenly seized by the arm. She turned hastily round to see who it was that took such a liberty, and discovered in the aggressor, a gentleman of a certain caste, of a prepossessing countenance, any good figure, very, will dress withal but a perfect stranger to her. The gentleman begged her most ur-

gently to be good enough to wait a moment, and favor him with a short interview. "Sir," said the lady, "I have not the pleasure of knowing you; what object can you have in an interview? I have hissed the steps and stool of acquaintance, miss," eagerly replied the stranger, "but be good enough not to interrupt me; I see plainly that your time is better that the driver is growing impatient, and to make of me; but a single word will explain every thing. I love you, miss, and I without you. Come, will you marry me? But sir, you cannot have known me long, what does this mean?"—"I did not know you an hour ago, sir; I have just seen you for the first time, and I love you more than I like a fate, whether for life or death, will you be my wife or not?" "Really, sir, I am at a loss what answer to make to such a request, under such circumstances."—"Oh! decide at once. Believe me, if you will marry me, you will be as happy as the day is long. I am rich, too; I have a fortune of three hundred thousand francs. I have but two children by my first marriage; my daughter has entered a convent, and my son is a curate. I am yet young, and to be alone in the world is too hard a lot for me to bear; it depends on yourself whether you will marry me, and take the place of the children whom God has taken from me for his own service."

Mademoiselle D— did not go to Gap that day. Inquiries were made on both sides, the results of which were perfectly satisfactory, and the marriage will take place in a few days.

The Biter Bitten. A picaresque lawyer, a short time ago, in the course of a predatory excursion against the finny tribe, was throwing his line in the river. Wolland, at a village three or four miles to the west of Steamford, when he hooked a very fine pike; it required some little exercise of skill to get him to land, and his exertions were eagerly regarded by a gaping native; he was at length successful, and the gasping fish was laid up on the bank. Hodge expressed his wonderment at the open jaws and sharp teeth of Mr. Pike, and was advised by the lawyer (who was thinking perhaps of the many clients he himself had bitten,) to put his finger in the fish's mouth by way of an experiment; "No, no," said Hodge, "but he may just take a grip of my dog's tail, if he looks."—Sitting the action to the word, he inserted the tip of the dog's tail between the jaws of the pike which were instantly closed. Away went the dog, and away went the fish dangling at his tail, to the high gratification of the countryman and to the dismay of the cunning lawyer. The latter raised a shout to stop thief, and retreated Hodge to call back his dog, but calling was no use; they were soon out of sight, and the fish irretrievably lost to the quill driver, was soon deposited beneath the humble roof of the villager, who left the lawyer endeavoring to catch another fish, but not very well pleased at being outwitted by a rustic, who had thus proved himself to be the cleverer conveyance of the two.—*Steamford Mercury.*

Horrid Dred.—The Jamaica Washington gives an article relative unheard of atrocities committed on board one of the slave ships, which capture was made some time ago by her majesty's ship *Snake*, off the coast of that island. The narrative was obtained from two young negro girls of 12 or thirteen years of age, forming part of the cargo of 250 Africans. According to their accounts, the blacks were at first taken tolerable care of in the slave, but the provisions becoming short, the flesh of the negroes who had died was boiled and corned for them! and that afterwards live negroes were killed for the purpose on deck—part of their flesh being dressed and part being corned for use, that more than one or two people were killed for that special purpose; that the elder negroes, and not the young people were taken; that when selected, those who were to be killed were kept on deck, the others were sent below, upon which the white people (the crew) felt them to the deck with sticks, (their screams were heard by all,) and then cut their throats at once, when of course the process of disembowelling, cutting up, preparation for food, and pickling commenced; that the slaves did not at first understand they were eating human flesh, but afterwards when they did so, they revolted at it and much was thrown overboard. Such were the horrible and disgusting atrocities deposited to by these unhappy victims to a Portuguese slave, who with the other survivors were landed from the captured vessel at Montego Bay, and had been allotted as apprentices to the benevolent person who by dint of inquiries had drawn from them the dreadful details. It is stated that he had, moreover, forwarded a relation of all the circumstances to the secretary for the colonies.

A Boston Yankee has discovered a mode of manufacturing a combustible liquid, which will burn more brilliant than oil, and which emits no smoke or gas—and of course whenever it is used, there is no necessity to clean the glasses—and the light will be as brilliant at 4 o'clock in the morning, as at 8 in the evening.

The *Mercantile Journal* states that he has made a proposal to the Government, to furnish material for lighting all the light-houses of our coast, with this brighter and more uniform light, at an expense certainly not exceeding what is now paid for oil. An experiment is now in progress at the Boston Light-house.

At Zanesville, Ohio, wheat is selling at 65 cts. per bushel, and flour at \$4 00 per barrel.

A gentleman, upon being asked whether he was seriously injured when a steamboat boiler exploded, is said to have replied, that he was so used to being blown up by his wife, that mere steam had no effect on him!